FINAL ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF THE COMBOYNE PLATEAU.

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In These Proceedings (1925, p. 284, 1927, p. 378, and 1934, p. 143) the writer has previously recorded the Flora found on the Comboyne Plateau with notes on the species. This final paper is a continuation of his observations, bringing the record up to the middle of 1935.

Cryptogamae Vasculares.

Filicales.

Hymenophyllaceae.

Hymenophyllum australe Willd.—A small fern found growing on rocks in close proximity to water and often in association with moss. The stems and branches are flanged. It does not appear to be very plentiful.

Hymenophyllum tunbridgense (L.) Smith.—Found growing on rocks near running water; distinguished by the stems and branches being cylindrical without flanges. It grows generally in association with moss.

Polypodiaceae.

Dryopteris queenslandica Domin. (= *Baileyi* Maid. and Betche).—An inhabitant of the floor of the brushes. It closely resembles *D. decomposita* and *D. acuminata*, though the pinnules are broader. It has a creeping rhizome, but no indusium, which distinguishes it from the other two species.

Diplazium japonicum (Thunb.) Bedd.—A small fern usually found near running water. A fertile frond is very characteristic. The sori are arranged in diagonal lines; a row on each side of the midrib of the pinnule, and whitish in colour.

Cheilanthes tenuifolia Sw.—Not common. Found in dry situations on mountain slopes growing on rocks, occasionally in the company of *Notholaena distans*.

Adiantum diaphanum Bl.—A maiden hair not often seen. It seems to prefer the vicinity of water, and is found growing in association with other ferns.

Pteris umbrosa R.Br.—A tall fern and found in only one or two places, growing on hillsides in the brushes.

Asplenium flaccidum Forst.—A rare form growing in damp situations.

Angiospermae.

Monocotyledoneae.

Cyperaceae.

Lepidosperma laterale R.Br.—One of the larger sedges, not very common, and found in cleared land in hilly situations.

Carex appressa R.Br.—Grows mostly about low-lying land and often along the course of creeks. Fairly common in these localities.

Carex longifolia R.Br.—This species seems to prefer cleared land on higher elevations, where it is plentiful.

COMMELINACEAE.

Aneilema acuminatum R.Br.—An inhabitant of the brushes, noticed particularly in the Government Forest Reserve near the Rawson Falls. It does not appear to be plentiful.

DIOSCOREACEAE.

Dioscorea transversa R.Br.—A climber growing at the borders of the brushes on a mixed formation. It has shield-shaped leaves and hop-like fruit.

ORCHIDACEAE.

Liparis reflexa Lindl.—A yellow orchid resembling a *Dendrobium*, growing on rocks in the vicinity of water. Found in association with *Dendrobium Kingianum*.

Caladenia carnea R.Br.—A very uncommon orchid found on sandstone formation and only seen on the eastern side of the Plateau.

DICOTYLEDONEAE.

PIPERACEAE.

Piper hederaceum A. Cunn.—A climber festooning high trees. It has a large palmate, fleshy leaf and is often met with in the brushes.

URTICACEAE.

Elatostemma reticulata Wedd.—A low-growing plant with a large fleshy reticulate leaf growing on rocky formations in damp situations in the close vicinity of running water.

Elatostemma stipitata Wedd.—This has a smaller leaf growing in the same situations as the previous species and often in association with it.

LORANTHACEAE.

Viscum articulatum Burm.—A mistletoe not often seen. Found on top of a range growing on *Cryptocarya Meissneri*.

MENISPERMACEAE.

Sarcopetalum Harveyanum F.v.M.—Found growing in brush at the edge of clearings. It is of low growth, climbing over shrubby plants.

Stephania hernandifolia Walp.—This is also a climber; on superficial inspection it is very like the previous species and is found in the same kind of situations. The distinguishing feature is the peltately arranged stalk in this species, while in *S. Harveyanum* the stalk joins the leaf at the hilus close to the edge.

LAURACEAE.

Endiandra Sieberi Nees.—This tree is rather uncommon, and instead of being widely branching, as it is on the sandstone of the coast, and moderately small, it makes its growth upwards, becoming a tall tree in the brushes with small canopy. It has a very cork-like bark, and the pale timber is of good quality.

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

Abrophyllum ornans Hook.—A small tree with a leaf like a Hydrangea. It seems to prefer the vicinity of water. Not often seen.

LEGUMINOSAE.

Castanospermum australe A. Cunn. Black Bean.—The writer has had an authentic account of this tree growing on both banks at the head of Thone Creek

as late as nine years ago, when it was felled and burnt. Although it grew here in clumps, it seems to have been restricted to the one locality, as nowhere else on the Comboyne has it been known to occur. This is a very handsome tree yielding very valuable timber.

Hovea acutifolia A. Cunn.—A plant growing to 3 or 4 feet high and liking the neighbourhood of creeks. Found growing in a brush having leaves resembling *Lasiopetalum* in some of its species.

Euphorbiaceae.

Phyllanthus gasstroemii J. Muell.—Not often seen; the flower and fruit hang under the leaves, the fruit resembling a miniature tomato.

Vitaceae.

Vitis clematidea F.v.M.—This is not a common grape and is only found occasionally. It does not appear to attain large dimensions as do some of its congeners. Found mostly climbing over shrubs or small trees.

Cayratia japonica (Thunb.) Gagnepain.—This is a very rare form here, and was only found once. It festoons medium-sized trees and is a very graceful vine. The leaves are large and shining. It flowers and fruits at the same time, in March, April and May, though in May the flowering is finished. The crushed leaf has a nasty smell. It keeps and carries badly if not preserved in some way. In a few days, as it dries, it disintegrates, the leaves, flowers, and fruits all falling off the branches, and the small twigs, too.

Cayratia sp.—This appears to have a very restricted range, being found plentifully in the Rawson Forest Reserve on the west of the Plateau, but seen rarely elsewhere. It seems to be fairly closely related to *C. japonica*, though quite distinct specifically. It is a scabrous form, the stems, pedicels and main veins of the leaves, especially on the underside, being very hairy. It is of large growth, climbing to the tops of tall brush trees, the stem attaining at the base a diameter of about 3 inches. This is apparently a new species which, up to date, has not been identified with any known form.

Elaeocarpaceae.

Sloanea austroqueenslandica Domin.—Under the heading *S. Woollsii*, n. var. (These Proceedings, 1934, p. 150), the writer mentions this tree as probably a new variety, having a much larger area of dark wood than *S. Woollsii*. The bark of this species is also very much thicker and rougher, attaining a thickness of an inch at the height of a few feet from the ground in a tree of a diameter of 2 feet, whereas in *S. Woollsii* at the same distance from the ground in the same diameter of timber it is only about one-quarter of an inch. There is very little difference in either the fruits or leaves between the two species. If anything, the fruits of *S. austroqueenslandica* are slightly larger. This species remains longer while lying on the ground before it disintegrates, due to the small amount of white sap-wood.

Passifloraceae.

Passiflora aurantia G. Forst.—This is an exceedingly rare form here and only found in one locality amongst the secondary growth some years after the original brush had been cleared.

Myrtaceae.

Rhodomyrtus psidioides Benth.—A brush tree, liking the vicinity of water, being found along the courses of creeks. Not very plentiful.

Eucalyptus campanulata Baker and Smith.—This Eucalypt was mentioned under the name of *E. Andrewsi* Maiden in the author's first paper (Proceedings, 1925, p. 291). Later investigation has shown that this species has, among other characters, the fruit more pyriform or bell-shaped than is the case with *E. Andrewsi*, whose fruit is more hemispherical. It differs also in bark.

Eucalyptus triantha Link.*—According to the latest nomenclature, this name is synonymous with *E. acmenioides* Schau., which name it replaces. It is already dealt with under the latter name.

Eucalyptus umbellata (Gaertn) Domin.*—This name likewise replaces *E. tereticornis* Sm. for the same reason, and likewise dealt with before.

Eucalyptus gummifera Gaertn.*—Replaces *E. corymbosa* Sm. under similar conditions.

Kunzea corifolia Reichb.—When the last paper was written the species of this form was undetermined, as it differed in some respects slightly from *K. corifolia*, but the difference was not enough to propose a variety for it. (See These Proceedings, 1934, pp. 151 and 155.)

Araliaceae.

Tieghemopanax elegans R. Viguier.—This is a rare species on the Plateau, and has only been seen twice. It is an inhabitant of the brush forests.

Aralia cephalobotrys F.v.M.—A creeping form found on the floor of the brushes, especially in the neighbourhood of running water. Not very often seen.

Umbelliferae.

Hydrocotyle hirta R.Br.—A low-creeping species, liking damp situations and fairly plentiful. The leaf is large, hairy, and divided into lobes somewhat resembling the leaf of *Geranium dissectum*, though the divisions are not so fine.

Hydrocotyle geraniifolia F.v.M.—Found in the same situations and having the same running habit as the preceding species. The leaf is divided into five distinct narrow leaflets, each of which is deeply dissected. It does not appear to be common.

Epacridaceae.

Styphelia lanceolata Sm. (*Leucopogon lanceolatus* R.Br.).—Very rarely seen and only found by the writer on the eastern side of the Plateau. It is one of the "whitebeards".

Myrsinaceae.

Rapanea Howittiana Mez.—A fairly common inhabitant of the brushes. It appears to be a tree attaining no great height. It has a shiny stiff leaf of a light green colour, the edge being entire. The small flowers encircle the medium-sized twigs.

Embelia australasica Mez.—A climbing plant found in the brushes, with a stiff, shiny Eugenia-like leaf. Fairly plentiful.

Ebenaceae.

Diospyros pentamera F.v.M.—A tall tree with very dark, almost black, bark growing in the brushes but not common. Has small leaves, shaped like *Cryptocarya Meissneri*, the underside of which is yellow. It has a slender trunk for the height of the tree.

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* "A Key to the Eucalypts", W. F. Blakely, 1934.

OLEACEAE.

Olea paniculata R.Br.—This tree grows in the brushes and appears to be uncommon and to attain to a fair height. It possesses a rather large leaf with lighter underside showing very reticulate veins, the upper surface being dark green and shiny. The stems are covered with small rounded whitish pustules.

APOCYNACEAE.

Parsonsia ventricosa F.v.M.—A small climber with elongated shield-shaped leaves with entire edges, the stalks exuding a milky juice when broken. Not very plentiful.

ASCLEPIADACEAE.

Tylophora paniculata R.Br.—A small climbing form, fairly plentiful. The leaf, which is entire, is sometimes deep purple underneath.

SOLANACEAE.

Physalis minima L.—Both this species and *Ph. peruviana* share the name of "Cape Gooseberry", which is incorrect, as the former is a native and the latter was introduced from South America. This is a very common species found growing all over the Comboyne after the original brush had been cleared. It has a pretty yellow flower with a purple centre. It is edible and much used for jam making.

SCROPHULARIACEAE.

Veronica calycina R.Br.—This is a very small plant running on the ground with a blue-bell flower and very dissected leaf. Not often seen.

GESNERACEAE.

Fieldia australis A. Cunn.—A climbing and running growth inhabiting certain brushes, and especially to be noticed in the Government Reserve near Rawson Falls. The leaf is freely dissected and hairy; the undersurface has a white flannel-like appearance. It is found growing over the rocks and bases of the brush trees.

COMPOSITAE.

Siegesbeckia orientalis L.—A plant growing very thickly in cultivated areas and a pest to the farmer. It grows to a height usually of 3 or 4 feet. The involucral bracts exude a sticky secretion, so that it adheres to clothing.

Senecio amygdalifolius F.v.M.—This is to be found growing in profusion in certain parts of the Plateau which have been partially cleared and often found in association with *S. dryadeus*. It has a larger yellow flower than the latter form, with a dentate leaf.

My thanks are due to Mr. W. F. Blakely, Miss Lilian Fraser, and Miss Alma Melvaine, for determination of plants, the last especially for that of the Ferns.

REVISED LIST OF THE PLANTS OF THE COMBOYNE PLATEAU, 1935.

PTERIDOPHYTA-FILICALES.

Osmundaceae: *Todea barbara* (L.) Moore.
Gleicheniaceae: *Gleichenia circinata* Sw.; *G. flabellata* R.Br.
Hymenophyllaceae: *Trichomanes venosum* R.Br.; *Hymenophyllum australe* Willd.; *H. tunbridgense* (L.) Smith.
Dicksoniaceae: *Culcita dubia* (R.Br.) Maxon.; *Dicksonia antarctica* Labill.; *Hypolepis punctata* (Thunb.) Mett.; *H. rugulosa* (Lab.) J. Sm.
Cyatheaceae: *Alsophila australis* R.Br.; *A. Leichhardtiana* F.v.M.

Polypodiaceae: *Davallia pyxidata* Cav.; *Arthropteris Beckleri* Mett.; *A. obliterata* (R.Br.) J. Sm.; *A. tenella* (Forst.) J. Sm.; *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn.; *Histiopteris incisa* (Thunb.) J. Sm.; *Pteris umbrosa* R.Br.; *P. tremula* R.Br.· *Adiantum aethiopicum* L.; *A. formosum* R.Br.; *A. diaphanum* Bl.; *A. hispidulum* Sw.; *A. affine* Willd.; *Pellaea falcata* R.Br.; *P. paradoxa* (R.Br.) Hk.; *Cheilanthes tenuifolia* (Burm.) Sw.; *Notholaena distans* R.Br.; *Dryopteris decomposita* (R.Br.) O. Kuntz; *D. acuminata* (Lowe) Watts; *D. queenslandica* Domin; *D. parasitica* (L.) O. Kuntz; *Athyrium umbrosum* (Ait.) Presl; *A. umbrosum* var. *semidivisum* E. C. Chisholm; *Diplazium japonicum* (Thunb.) Beddome; *Asplenium nidus* L.; *A. flabellifolium* Cav.; *A. adiantoides* (L.) C. Chr.; *A. flaccidum* Forst.; *Blechnum cartilagineum* Sw.; *B. serrulatum* Rich.; *B. Patersoni* (R.Br.) Mett.; *B. discolor* (Forst.) Keyserling; *B. capense* (L.) Schlecht.; *Doodia aspera* R.Br.; *Pleopeltis Brownii* Wickstr.; *P. diversifolia* (Willd.) (*Polypodium diversifolium* Willd.); *Cyclophorus serpens* (Forst.) C. Chr.; *C. confluens* (R.Br.) C. Chr.; *Platycerium bifurcatum* (Cav.) C. Chr. (*P. alcicorne* Desv.); *P. grande* (A. Cunn.) J. Sm.; *Polypodium Billardieri* (Willd.) C. Chr. (*P. australe* Mett.).

PHANEROGAMAE-GYMNOSPERMAE.

CYCADALES.

Cycadaceae: *Macrozamia Perowskiana* Miq.

CONIFERAE.

Taxaceae: *Podocarpus elata* R.Br.

Pinaceae: *Callitris Macleayana* F.v.M.

ANGIOSPERMAE-MONOCOTYLEDONEAE.

Typhaceae: *Typha angustifolia* Linn.

Potamogetonaceae: *Potamogeton tricarinatus* F.v.M.

Cyperaceae: *Lepidosperma concavum* R.Br.; *L. laterale* R.Br.; *Gahnia aspera* Spreng.; *G. psittacorum* Labill.; *Carex brunnea* Thunb., *C. appressa* R.Br.; *C. longifolia* R.Br.

Palmae: *Linospadix monostachyus* Wendl. & Drude; *Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana* Wendl. & Drude.

Araceae: *Typhonium Brownii* Schott.; *Colocasia macrorrhiza* Schott.; *Gymnostachys anceps* R.Br.; *Pothos longipes* Schott.

Flagellariaceae: *Flagellaria indica* L.

Commelinaceae: *Commelina cyanea* R.Br.; *Aneilema acuminata* R.Br.

Philydraceae: *Philydrum lanuginosum* Banks.

Liliaceae: *Kreyssigia multiflora* Reichb.; *Stypandra glauca* R.Br.; *Dianella coerulea* Sims; *Xerotes longifolia* R.Br.; *Xanthorrhoea resinosa* Pers.; *Cordyline stricta* Endl.; *Drymophila Moorei* Baker; *Geitonoplesium cymosum* A. Cunn.; *Eustrephus latifolius* R.Br.; *Rhipogonum album* R.Br.; *Smilax glycyphylla* Sm.; *S. australis* R.Br.

Dioscoreaceae: *Dioscorea transversa* R.Br.

Iridaceae: *Libertia paniculata* Spreng.

Orchidaceae: *Liparis reflexa* Lindl.; *Dendrobium speciosum* Smith; *D. Kingianum* Bidw.; *D. gracilicaule* F.v.M.; *D. pugioniforme* A. Cunn.; *D. teretifolium* R.Br.; *Bolbophyllum Shepherdi* F.v.M.; *Dipodium punctatum* R.Br.; *Spiranthes australis* Lindl; *Diuris maculata* Sm.; *Microtis porrifolia* R.Br.; *Caladenia carnea* R.Br.

DICOTYLEDONEAE.

Casuarineae: *Casuarina suberosa* Ott. & Dietr.; *C. torulosa* Ait.

Piperaceae: *Piper hederaceum* A. Cunn.

Fagaceae: *Fagus Moorei* F.v.M.

Ulmaceae: *Trema aspera* Blume (*T. cannabina* Lour.).

Moraceae: *Cudrania javanensis* Trée.; *Ficus Henneana* Miq.; *F. eugenioides* F.v.M.; *Ficus rubiginosa* Desf.; *F. macrophylla* Desf.; *F. stephanocarpa* Warb.

Urticaceae: *Urtica incisa* Poir.; *Laportea gigas* Wedd.; *Elatostemma reticulata* Wedd.; *E. stipitata* Wedd.; *Australina pusilla* Gaud.

Proteaceae: *Persoonia media* R.Br.; *P. linearis* Andr.; *P.* sp.; *P. mollis* R.Br. var.?; *Helicia glabriflora* F.v.M.; *Orites excelsa* R.Br.; *Hakea saligna* R.Br.; *Lomatia Fraseri* R.Br.; *Stenocarpus salignus* R.Br.; *Banksia spinulosa* Sm.

Santalaceae: *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Labill.

Loranthaceae: *Phrygilanthus celastroides* Eichl. (*Loranthus celastroides* Sieb.); *Viscum articulatum* Burm.; *Loranthus dictyophlebus* F.v.M.; *L. pendulus* Sieb.

Polygonaceae: *Polygonum hydropiper* L.

Chenopodiaceae: *Chenopodium triangulare* R.Br.

Phytolaccaceae: *Codonocarpus attenuatus* Hook.

Ranunculaceae: *Clematis aristata* R.Br.; *C. glycinoides* DC.; *Ranunculus lappaceus* Sm.; *R. rivularis* Banks & Solander.

Menispermaceae: *Legnephora Moorei* Miers.; *Sarcopetalum Harveyanum* F.v.M.; *Stephania hernandifolia* Walp.

Magnoliaceae: *Drimys dipetala* F.v.M.

Anonaceae: *Eupomatia laurina* R.Br.

Monimiaceae: *Piptocalyx Moorei* Oliv.; *Wilkiea macrophylla* A. DC.; *Palmeria scandens* F.v.M.; *Daphnandra micrantha* Benth.; *D. tenuipes* Perk.; *Doryphora sassafras* Endl.

Lauraceae: *Cinnamomum Oliveri* Bailey; *C. virens* R. T. Baker; *Litsea dealbata* Nees; *L. reticulata* Benth.; *Cryptocarya patentinervis* F.v.M.; *C. obovata* R.Br.; *C. glaucescens* R.Br.; *C. erythroxylon* Maiden & Betche; *C. Meissneri* F.v.M.; *Endiandra* (*virens* F.v.M.?); *E. Muelleri* Meissn.; *E. Sieberi* Nees; *Cassytha melantha* R.Br.

Capparidaceae: *Capparis nobilis* F.v.M.

Saxifragaceae: *Abrophyllum ornans* Hook.; *Cuttsia viburnea* F.v.M.; *Quintinia Sieberi* A. DC.; *Q. Verdonii* F.v.M.; *Polyosma Cunninghamii* J. J. Benn.; *Anopterus Macleayanus* F.v.M.

Pittosporaceae: *Pittosporum undulatum* Andr.; *P. revolutum* Ait.; *Hymenosporum flavum* F.v.M.; *Bursaria spinosa* Cav. var. *incana* Benth.; *Billardiera scandens* Sm.; *Citriobatus multiflorus* A. Cunn.

Cunoniaceae: *Aphanopetalum resinosum* Endl.; *Geissois Benthami* F.v.M.; *Ackama Muelleri* Benth.; *Schizomeria ovata* D. Don; *Ceratopetalum apetalum* D. Don; *Weinmannia rubifolia* Benth.; *Callicoma serratifolia* Andr.

Rosaceae: *Rubus moluccanus* L.; *R. parvifolius* L.; *R. rosaefolius* Sm.; *R. Moorei* F.v.M.; *Acaena ovina* A. Cunn.

Leguminosae: *Acacia juniperina* Willd.; *A. melanoxylon* R.Br.; *A. binervata* DC.; *A. floribunda* Sieb.; *A. Cunninghamii* Hook. var. *longispicata* Benth.; *A. intertexta* Sieb.; *A. mollissima* Willd.; *Cassia Sophera* L.; *Castanospermum australe* A. Cunn.; *Oxylobium trilobatum* Benth.; *Jacksonia scoparia* R.Br.; *Daviesia corymbosa* Sm. var. *arborea* Maiden; *Gastrolobium Boormani* Maiden & Betche; *Hovea acutifolia* A. Cunn.; *Goodia lotifolia* Salisb.; *Indigofera australis* Willd.; *Swainsona coronillifolia* Salisb.; *Glycine clandestina* Wendl.; *Kennedya rubicunda* Vent.; *Hardenbergia monophylla* Vent.

Geraniaceae: *Geranium dissectum* L.; *Pelargonium inodorum* Willd.

Oxalidaceae: *Oxalis corniculata* L.

Rutaceae: *Bosistoa euodiformis* F.v.M.; *Pleiococca Wilcoxiana* F.v.M.; *Geijera salicifolia* Schott.; *Evodia micrococca* F.v.M.; *Zieria Smithii* Andr.; *Phebalium elatius* Benth.; *Acronychia laevis* R. & G. Forst.; *A. Baueri* Schott.

Meliaceae: *Cedrela australis* F.v.M.; *Melia Azedarach* L.; *Dysoxylum Fraseranum* Benth.; *D. rufum* Benth.; *Synoum glandulosum* A. Juss.

Tremandraceae: *Tetratheca thymifolia* Sm.

Polygalaceae: *Comesperma ericinum* DC.

Euphorbiaceae: *Phyllanthus gastroemii* J. Muell.; *Breynia oblongifolia* J. Muell.; *Croton Verreauxii* Baill.; *Claoxylon australe* Baill.; *Baloghia lucida* Endl.; *Homalanthus populifolius* Grah.

Celastraceae: *Celastrus australis* Harv. & F.v.M.; *Denhamia pittosporoides* F.v.M.; *Elaeodendron australe* Vent.

Icacinaceae: *Pennantia Cunninghamii* Miers; *Chariessa Moorei* Engler.

Sapindaceae: *Guioa semiglauca* Radlk.; *Diploglottis Cunninghamii* Hook.; *Sarcopteryx stipitata* Radlk.; *Nephelium leiocarpum* F.v.M.; *Dodonaea triquetra* Wendl.

Akaniaceae: *Akania Hillii* Hook.

Rhamnaceae: *Emmenospermum alphitonioides* F.v.M.; *Alphitonia excelsa* Reiss.

Vitaceae: *Vitis Baudiniana* F.v.M. (*V. antarctica* Benth.); *V. hypoglauca* F.v.M.; *V. clematidea* F.v.M.; *Cayratia Japonica* (Thunb.) Gagnepain; *C.* sp. n.

Elaeocarpaceae: *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* Sm.; *Sloanea australis* F.v.M.; *S. Woollsii* F.v.M.; *S. Australoqueenslandica* Domin.

Malvaceae: *Sida rhombifolia* L.; *Hibiscus heterophyllus* Vent.

Sterculiaceae: *Brachychiton acerifolius* F.v.M.; *B. populneus* R.Br.; *Tarretia actinophylla* Bailey; *Commerconia Fraseri* J. Gay.

Dilleniaceae: *Hibbertia volubilis* Andr.; *H. dentata* R.Br.

Violaceae: *Viola betonicifolia* Sm.; *V. hederacea* Labill.

Flacourtiaceae: *Streptothamnus Beckleri* F.v.M.

Passifloraceae: *Passiflora alba* Link. & Otto; *P. aurantii* G. Forst.

Thymeleaceae: *Pimelia ligustrina* Labill.

Myrtaceae: *Rhodamnia trinervia* Blume; *Myrtus Beckleri* F.v.M.; *Rhodomyrtus psidioides* Benth.; *Eugenia Smithii* Poir.; *E. corynantha* F.v.M.; *E. australis* Wendl. (*E. myrtifolia* Sims); *E. cyanocarpa* F.v.M.; *E. coolminiana* C. Moore; *Syncarpia laurifolia* Ten.; *Backhousea myrtifolia* Hook. & Harv.; *Tristania conferta* R.Br.; *T. laurina* R.Br.; *Eucalyptus campanulata* Baker & Smith; *E. pilularis* Sm.; *E. triantha* Link. (*E. acmenioides* Schau.); *E. altior* Maid. & Cambage (*E. oreades* Baker); *E. microcorys* F.v.M.; *E. paniculata* Sm.; *E. quadrangulata* Deane & Maiden; *E. saligna* Sm.; *E. grandis* Maiden; *E. propinqua* Deane & Maiden; *E. punctata* DC.; *E. Shiressii* Maid. & Blakely; *E. canaliculata* Maiden; *E. umbellata* (Gaertn.) Domin. (*E. tereticornis* Sm.); *E. amplifolia* Naudin; *E. gummifera* Gaertn. (*E. corymbosa* Sm.); *Leptospermum flavescens* Sm.; *L. flavescens* Sm. var. *grandiflorum* Benth.; *Kunzea corifolia* Reichb.; *Callistemon lanceolatus* DC. var.; *Melaleuca leucadendron* L.; *M. styphelioides* Sm.

Oenotheraceae: *Epilobium glabellum* G. Forst.; *E. glabellum* G. Forst. var. *Billardierianum* F.v.M.

Halorrhagaceae: *Halorrhagis* (*tetragyna* (Labill.) Hook.).

Araliaceae: *Tieghemopanax Murrayi* R. Viguier; *T. sambucifolius* R. Viguier; *T. elegans* R. Viguier; *Aralia cephalobotrys* F.v.M.

Umbelliferae: *Hydrocotyle tripartita* R.Br.; *H. asiatica* L.; *H. hirta* R.Br.; *H. geraniifolia* F.v.M.

Cornaceae: *Marlea vitiensis* Benth.

Epacridaceae: *Styphelia lanceolata* Sm.; *S. juniperina* Spreng. (*Leucopogon juniperinus* R.Br.); *Monotoca* sp.?; *Trochocarpa laurina* R.Br.

Myrsinaceae: *Rapanea howittiana* Mez.; *R. variabilis* Mez.; *Embelia australasica* Mez.

Sapotaceae: *Sideroxylon australe* Benth. & Hook.

Ebenaceae: *Diospyros cargillia* F.v.M.; *D. pentamera* F.v.M.

Oleaceae: *Olea paniculata* R.Br.; *Notelaea venosa* F.v.M.

Gentianaceae: *Erythraea australis* R.Br.

Apocynaceae: *Chilocarpus australis* F.v.M.; *Alyxia ruscifolia* R.Br.; *Parsonsia ventricosa* F.v.M.; *Lyonsia straminea* R.Br.; *L. largiflorens* F.v.M.

Asclepiadaceae: *Tylophora paniculata* R.Br.; *Marsdenia rostrata* R.Br.

Borraginaceae: *Ehretia acuminata* R.Br.

Verbenaceae: *Clerodendron tomentosum* R.Br.; *Gmelina Leichhardtii* F.v.M.

Labiatae: *Plectranthus parviflorus* Henck.; *Mentha satureioides* R.Br.; *Brunella vulgaris* DC.; *Prostanthera ovalifolia* R.Br. var. *latifolia* Benth.; *Ajuga australis* R.Br.

Solanaceae: *Solanum nigrum* L.; *S. opacum* A. Br.; *S. aviculare* G. Forst.; *S. simile* F.v.M.; *S. verbascifolium* L. var. *auriculatum* Ait.; *S. pseudo-capsicum* L. (Introd.); *S. stelligerum* Sm.; *S. pungetium* R.Br.; *Physalis minima* L.; *Duboisia myoporoides* R.Br.

Scrophulariaceae: *Gratiola peruviana* L.; *Veronica calycina* R.Br.

Bignoniaceae: *Tecoma australis* R.Br.

Gesneraceae: *Fieldia australis* A. Cunn.

Acanthaceae: *Eranthemum variabile* R.Br.

Myoporaceae: *Myoporum acuminatum* R.Br.

Plantaginaceae: *Plantago varia* R.Br.

Rubiaceae: *Morinda jasminoides* A. Cunn.; *Psychotria loniceroides* Sieb.

Caprifoliaceae: *Sambucus xanthocarpa* F.v.M.

Cucurbitaceae: *Melothria Cunninghamii* Benth.

Campanulaceae: *Lobelia trigonocaulis* F.v.M.; *Wahlenbergia gracilis* A. DC.

Goodeniaceae: *Goodenia Chisholmi* Blakely.

Compositae: *Olearia dentata* Moench.; *O. ramulosa* Benth.; *Siegesbeckia orientalis* L.; *Cassinia longifolia* R.Br.; *Helichrysum bracteatum* Willd.; *H. elatum* A. Cunn.; *H. Beckleri* F.v.M.; *H. diosmifolium* Don; *H. ferrugineum* Less.; *Gnaphalium japonicum* Thunb.; *G. purpureum* L.; *Erechites prenanthoides* DC.; *Senecio amygdalifolius* F.v.M.; *S. dryadeus* Sieb.

Corrigendum.

These Proceedings, I, 1925, p. 295, and lix, 1934, pp. 143, 153.

Omit *Alsophila Cooperi* F.v.M. from text and lists.

N.B.—A. Cooperi is not to be found on the Comboyne, though it has been seen and collected for the National Herbarium at John's River, less than 20 miles away.